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because yellow fever can not be considered, in France, to be a contagious disease. Rigorous measures, added Doctor Chantemesse, are naturally necessary in the French colonies, such as Algeria, where it is possible for the *Stegomyia* to live, as well as in other French territory, like the Isles of Hyeres and Port Vendres, which are situated south of the forty-third parallel.

Inspection of vessels—Anchylostomiasis in Germany—Quarantine regulations for Italian African colony.

Week ended March 25, 1905:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Mar. 21	Prinz Adalbert.....	New York	1,056	60	1,220	15
22	Republic.....	do	2,172	110	3,500	24
23	Manuel Calvo.....	do	944	35	1,080	9
23	Roma.....	do	694	95	950	9
24	König Albert.....	do	1,162	50	1,890	9
24	Città di Torino.....	do	1,382	55	1,850	32

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The plague report from Egypt for the week ended March 9, 1905, gives 1 fatal case at Tanta-el-Gezireh, Tukh district, province of Kaliubieh, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 9 cases and 6 deaths. No fresh cases are reported elsewhere in Egypt.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

For the week ended February 11, 1905, no fresh cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in Turkish territory.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, AND ANTHRAX.

From February 17 to 24, 1905, there was reported in all Russia 1 fatal case only of cholera, which occurred at Balachany, government of Baku.

At Vladimir, from February 18 to 24, 1905, 14 fresh cases of typhus were reported.

In the government of Viatka, 19 cases of anthrax, with 4 deaths, were reported from February 17 to 23, 1905.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS IN GERMANY.

From February 22 to March 8, 1905, 9 cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg mining district, Germany.

SMALLPOX AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nineteen deaths from smallpox were reported at Constantinople from January 30 to February 19, 1905.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decrees dated January 6, 10, and 13, 1905, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Broach, India, Macao, China, and Rangoon, Burma.

SPAIN—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to a notification dated February 28, 1905, the general director of public health at Madrid has declared the port of Pisagua, Chile, to be infected with plague.

BRITISH INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The government of Bengal, under date of February 7, 1905, declared the port of Broach, Bombay Presidency, to be infected with plague. Plague quarantine regulations were put in force at the ports of Orissa and Chittagong against arrivals from Broach.

A notification dated February 8, 1905, declares the port of Portandar, Kathiawar, to be infected with plague.

ERITREA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree of the governor of the Italian African colony of Eritrea dated February 17, 1905, the following quarantine regulations have been enforced:

ARTICLE I. Immune vessels proceeding from Aden are not granted free pratique at Massaua unless (a) they have not embarked native passengers at Aden; (b) unless the cargo has been embarked in quarantine and by means of the personnel aboard, except such merchandise as is specified under paragraph c; and unless (c) they have not embarked the following merchandise, namely, used linen, personal effects and clothing, used bedding and furniture, rags of whatever kind, including those compressed by means of hydraulic power and in bales, used sacks, baskets, matting, skins furnished with wool or hair to be used as carpets or mattresses, carpets, used embroidery, crude or undressed skins, fresh remnants of animals, nails, claws, and crude hair and wool, post parcels containing the articles above mentioned, or, in short, any merchandise packed with any goods of the nature of the articles mentioned.

ART. II. The vessels under consideration on arrival at Massaua shall be rigorously subjected to the measures prescribed for immune vessels by the ordinance of the minister of the interior dated February 23, 1902.

In addition, merchandise shall be landed in quarantine on the peninsula of Abdel-Kader, where it shall be detained in quarantine and exposed to the air forty-eight hours.

ART. III. Besides the measures above specified, the sanitary authorities have the power to adopt all other precautionary measures which in their opinion are required.

ART. IV. Vessels on which suspicious or confirmed cases of plague have occurred during the voyage are not granted free pratique.

ART. V. Vessels proceeding from Aden and calling at Assab shall be detained in quarantine.

ART. VI. Native sailing boats (sambuks) proceeding from Aden and calling at any port whatever of the colony shall be remanded to the nearest port of Massaua or Assab, where they shall be subjected to ten days' quarantine. If such vessels fall under the provisions of Article IV, all necessary measures required by the case shall be adopted.

ART. VII. All regulations not in accordance with the present decree are repealed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN ITALY.

For the week ended March 23, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported at Ceglie, Lecce, 2 cases; Catania,

11; Caltagirone, 6; Giarre, 2; Riposto, 2 (Catania); Palermo, 7; Monreale, 2, and Misilmeri, 1 (Palermo).

Measles.—Many cases exist in the province of Belluno.

Enteric fever.—Sporadic cases are present in all the provinces.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported at Rome, Milan, Catania, and Pedavena (Belluno).

Pellagra.—There are many cases in the province of Perugia.

ITALY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated March 22, 1905, the preceding ordinance of January 1, 1905, was repealed, by which plague quarantine regulations were imposed at Italian ports against arrivals from Suez.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Inspection of vessel.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports, April 2, as follows:

I arrived in Bluefields April 1, 1905, and have issued certificate of inspection to steamship *John Wilson* because said vessel was due to sail before my arrival, but was delayed until this morning. I also issued certificates to 2 passengers for the same reason—one a round-trip passenger from New Orleans.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Fumigation of vessels to destroy mosquitoes—Yellow fever in Panama.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, March 27, as follows:

During the week ended March 25, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Norwegian steamship *Alf* for a port in the United States, via Santiago, Cuba, March 19, with 25 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis* for New Orleans, via Limon, March 21, with 33 crew and 2 passengers.

American steamship *Advance* for New York, March 22, with 61 crew and 75 passengers.

American schooner *Asa T. Stowell* for New Orleans, via Frontera, Mexico, March 24, with 9 crew and no passengers.

British steamship *Asian* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, March 24, with 50 crew and 81 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Alliance* for a port in the United States, via Baracoa, Cuba, March 24, with 13 crew and no passengers.

The living quarters of the steamships *Alf* and *Alliance*, both bound for Cuban ports, were fumigated for the purpose of killing mosquitoes (4 pounds of sulphur to the 1,000 cubic feet being used for three hours) by the quarantine officer of Colon. The fumigation was done in open harbor and certified to by the quarantine officer and myself.

During the week ended March 27, 1905, 7 deaths were officially reported from the following causes: Dysentery, 1; pneumonia, 1; rheumatism, 1; cerebral fever, 1; neuritis, 1; lumbricoids, 1.

No further cases of yellow fever have occurred in Colon since the case reported on March 22, 1905. A thorough search of the town has